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phenomenal industrial awakening during the period studied should be considered, and this the author seems to neglect. Here he might shift his ground a trifle and say, "if insurance paternalism, as its enemies assert, leans in the direction of a slothful content (the future being cared for), it does not press sufficiently heavy to prevent the present era of industrial prosperity, and it has not proven to be as bad as some have prophesied." But to say that "it was the cause of the industrial awakening"—not even Dr. Ayres would go that far. And that the industrial growth has been a factor in all the phenomena enumerated he would probably agree.

JAMES H. HAMILTON.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Domestic Service. By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. Second edition. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1901. Pp. xv+358. 8vo.

The first edition of Miss Salmon's book appeared in 1897 and was reviewed in this JOURNAL (Vol. III, p. 114). The second edition differs from the first only by an enlarged bibliography and by the addition of a chapter devoted to the conditions of domestic service in Europe, based, not on information obtained through a systematic inquiry in the form of schedules and questionnaires submitted to employers, employees, etc., as in the portion of the volume in which American conditions are discussed, but on that obtained by the much more difficult method of individual inquiry, "made in season and out of season, at different times during the last ten years, of heads of households and housekeepers in England, France, Germany, and Italy."

The author finds that, "contrary to the common opinion on the subject, while different countries have their own peculiar problems to meet, which vary in detail as do the problems arising in different sections of America, the differences in the conditions of domestic service in America and in Europe are those of degree rather than of principle, and tend to disappear as social and political conditions become more alike. The problem, there as here, is one affected by the deep and hidden forces manifesting themselves only in change of social and political conditions and ideals, and also by such external and obvious causes as differences in the national style of architecture, variations in habit, such as the use and non-use of ice, or the presence or absence of uniform heating systems, and the like. And there, as here, the

influence is felt of such causes as the preference on the part of women for factory and shop and hotel life, because of the inferior freedom, more specialized work, and better social position which the latter affords.

As to wages, the author finds, too, that the difference is usually, in situation abroad, and in this country it is not so great as is usually imagined. Larger nominal wages are paid there, but there, too, the difference is lessened by the gifts in money, clothes, *four hours*, etc., which are so assured by custom in Europe as to be practically a part of the wage-contract.

In the methods employed abroad the author finds little which could be helpfully adopted here, except perhaps the German "service book," in which she discerns many advantages. The governmental control implied by its use is too foreign, however, to our usages to make its adoption conceivable.

There is reason to feel congratulation that in this country the problem has been deemed worthy of historical study and scientific investigation, and so has been raised to a higher plane than it occupies in Europe, a status which rests for its substantiation largely on the two editions of Miss Salmon's book.

S. P. BRACKENRIDGE.

The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania. By OSCAR KUHN. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This book is somewhat in line with several recent attempts to trace the various race elements contributing to the formation of the American people. Emigrants came from Germany and Switzerland to nearly every one of the English-speaking colonies; but in Pennsylvania alone they have remained largely as a separate people, constituting what are commonly known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

In four essays the author treats of the religion, education, language, and customs of these peculiar people. He aims at a general sketch rather than a consecutive or intensive study, depending largely upon such investigators as Sachs, Brumbaugh, Pennypacker, Knapp, Rupp, and Rush. But he has supplemented them by quotations from letters and documents which lend not only an animated but a trustworthy air to the whole. Two introductory chapters describe the sad results of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the cause of migration, and the difficulties and perils attending the ocean voyages.

Many deductions bring the account down to the present day. The result is a readable book, but leaving the impression that the author

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PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICE AS VOCATIONS FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF PREPARATORY PROFESSIONAL COURSES OFFERED BY THE COLLEGES BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE ALUMNAE

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has insisted almost from its inception on the importance of directing the attention of college women to vocations other than teaching. At the last annual meeting an evening session was devoted to addresses concerning philanthropic work as a field for activity. Miss Julia C. Lathrop made a strong plea for educated women to offer themselves for public service, to learn the conditions under which public institutions exist, and to aid in efforts to release them from political control. Miss Katharine B. Davis urged that college women give their help particularly in state reformatory work for women and girls, and presented with great clearness and force the opportunities such work affords for philanthropic enterprise and educational ability. Professor C. R. Henderson then discussed the new movement toward professional education for social service. Following this meeting, the Chicago Branch instructed its Employment Committee, which had been appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from the Philadelphia Branch, to make a study of opportunities afforded women in Chicago for public and private social service and to prepare a statement of the courses offered by the different colleges in the Association which students might take as preliminary professional training. The results are herewith presented to the college women of the



CHILD-LABOR LEGISLATION

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE
The University of Chicago

In 1802 the first child-labor act was placed upon the statute books of England; in 1909 a leading actress and intelligent woman can seriously argue that a statute prohibiting the employment of children under the age of sixteen in theaters is not only futile but opposed to the artistic and dramatic interests of the community, and can openly admit that the success of her engagement in one of the great cities of America is dependent upon her successful evasion of the laws of the state.¹ In 1879 Illinois succeeded in prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in underground mining operation,² but at the present time the distribution of the morning papers in Chicago is accomplished through the utilization of twelve-year-old boys from two until seven o'clock, and the sight of boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen on the streets of the city until midnight is familiar to all members of the community. In 1843 Mrs. Browning was moved by a parliamentary report upon the condition of the child workers in English mines to write "The Cry of the Children." In 1908 Harriet Monroe was similarly moved by the condition of the child workers in American cotton mills to voice their helplessness and their fatigue in "The Shadow-Child."³

¹ See letter from Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske to *Chicago Evening Post*, March 6, 1909.

² Illinois Revised Statutes, 1903, chap. 93, § 22.

³ *The Century*, December, 1908:

THE SHADOW-CHILD

BY HARRIET MONROE

*Why do the wheels go whirling round,
Mother, mother?
O mother, are they giants bound,
And will they growl forever?
Yes, fiery giants underground,
Daughter, little daughter,
Forever turn the wheels around,
And rumble, grumble ever.*

*Why do I pick the threads all day,
Mother, mother,
While sunshine children are at play?
And must I work forever?
Yes, shadow-child; the live-long day,
Daughter, little daughter,
Your hands 'must pick the threads
away,
And feel the sunshine never.*

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Reprinted from THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, Vol. XVI, No. 1, July, 1910

NEGLECTED WIDOWHOOD IN THE JUVENILE
COURT¹

SOPHONISBA PRESTON BRECKINRIDGE

The University of Chicago and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

The right of the wife to be supported by her husband and the claim of the widow to a continued enjoyment of her husband's property have long been recognized. In the obligation, acknowledged if not well enforced, of the husband to supply his wife with necessities² and in the dower³ right of the widow, together with the "reasonable part"⁴ assigned her by early custom out of his personal effects are found the expression in law of a claim on her part enduring not merely during the joint lives of husband and wife but surviving until her death. In recent American legislation this provision for separate participation on her part in the earnings and property of the husband has been supplemented by legislation directed toward the maintenance of the family as a group in whose uninterrupted unity and integrity the community felt large concern. In many states this concern has been expressed by statutes providing for the continued use of the homestead⁵ in case of death or pecuniary misfortune and allowing to the widow on the death of the husband enough from the husband's goods to hold the group together until they can be readjusted to the new and maimed condition.⁶

In the recent statutes imposing a new and larger liability on both husband and wife for family expenses⁷ and in the so-called

¹ This article is the substance of a paper read at a section meeting on the "Care of Widows with Children," at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at St. Louis, May 21, 1910, and is based upon a portion of the material used in a forthcoming volume of the Russell Sage Foundation Publications, *The Delinquent Child and the Home*, by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge and Edith Abbott.

² See Blackstone, I, chap. xv, § iii, 442.

³ *Ibid.*, II, chap. viii, § iv, 129.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II, chap. xxxii, 516.

⁵ See for example *Illinois Revised Statutes*, chap. iii.

⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. iii, § 74.

⁷ *Ibid.*, chaps. lxix, § 15.

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THE COMMUNITY AND THE CHILD

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Among the difficult and delicate tasks to which the community is now setting its hand, none is more compelling in interest than that of establishing a standard of child nurture, which shall be recognized by social agencies and public officials as one below which no family or group in which there are children shall be allowed to go. The idea of a king as representing the state in the capacity of father to the fatherless has been long recognized; and the functions of the chancellor as visitor of institutions in which orphans were gathered, as well as his power to act in accordance with the needs of the children in cases of marital discord, are illustrations of the same idea. In the past, however, the need of parental supervision from without was not realized in the case of families where the parents were alive and apparently competent. In fact, the failure to apply any effective standard of parental duty was so great as to give rise to a question concerning the existence of such a duty, except so far as it could be based upon and sanctioned by the moral law. In accordance with the "law of nature," the father has been regarded as liable for the maintenance, protection, and education of his children; but it has seriously been questioned whether this duty was imposed by the civil law, and its adequate enforcement has only recently been undertaken. It is significant that a modern writer speaks of the enforcement of parental responsibility as an entirely novel undertaking. In one of the first issues of the *Crusade*, Sidney Webb writes as follows:

We must take note in passing, that any such notion as enforcing parental responsibility is an entirely new thing. Speaking not pedantically as a lawyer, but broadly as a historian, it is an innovation of the past half-century—almost, we may say, of the present generation. Our ancestors never thought of enforcing parental responsibility. A hundred years ago, if a father left his children half-starved, scantily clothed in rags, with the most miserable lodgings, overcrowded and indecently occupied, with every kind of insanitation, so long as the parish was put to no expense, no one took

proceedings against him. Cruelty to animals was made an offense long before cruelty to children. There was no attempt to constrain a parent to keep the child in health, to provide medical attendance for it, to supply education or moral training—least of all any idea of enforcing upon the parent any fulfillment of the obligation to furnish the all-important environment of a decent home. With the not very real exception that doing a child to death too suddenly might (we may almost say theoretically) be treated as murder, there was, a hundred years ago, so far as regards children in their parents' own homes, nothing in the way of enforcement of parental responsibility.

So exaggerated was the idea of parental right, that the relation of the father to his child became very much like that of the man of property to his possessions. Not only was there a lack of enforcement of all obligations, but along with this went a full recognition of control. On the one hand, the father was free from any effectively enforced duty of support; on the other, he was entitled in law to the custody of the child's person and to the enjoyment of the child's earnings. Moreover, these rights were enjoyed by the father not only free from any interference by those outside the family group; they were subject to no effective control by the mother, who enjoyed no authority but only "reverence and respect." At the same time it is fair to say that the paternal standard of child-care was often no lower than that of public agents to whom children were entrusted; it was, for example, the plight of the children apprenticed by poor-law guardians which first brought the attention of the English people to the waste of child life in the early factories; and all students of the juvenile court movement are familiar with the wretched treatment to which child wrongdoers are often subjected even now by guardians of the law.

In the absence then both of control and of example, it is not surprising that the father of today finds himself amazed at the attempt of public agents to interfere with his treatment of his own children. "Can he not do as he will with his own?" Nor is it surprising that the community

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY: THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

The question of the employment of women in the stockyards is a question of their connection not with one but with a number of trades. Slaughtering and the preparation of dressed meat; the preparation and canning of "prepared meat products"; and the manufacture of a variety of by-products under modern methods of industrial and commercial organization, carried on "in the yards" as if they were a single industry. Historically the business of slaughtering and of packing meat products is "men's work," and some account of the development of the industry is necessary in order to understand how it has become possible to utilize women's labor in any part of it. Before the invention of refrigeration processes and the refrigerator car, the packing of beef and mutton was not practicable on any extensive scale.¹ Although methods of curing pork products were early devised, the fact that even the "mess pork" was for a long time called "sow belly" indicates its quality. Pork packing, however, had become an important industry when it still continued to be impracticable to slaughter cattle or sheep except near the places where they were to be consumed.² So long as the preparation of meat was a local industry carried on for local markets by local butchers, there was of course no field for the employment of women. Slaughtering and butchering were regarded as work suitable only for men. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, however, the old methods gradually disappeared. In the new industry, organized on a large scale, and concentrated in a small number of centers,³ a minute sub-

¹ Crude packing was of course carried on and a kind of barreled beef known as "salt horse" was a product on the market before 1830.

² See the *Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the Beef Industry* (March 2, 1905), pp. 1-14, for the history of the industry.

³ See the report referred to in the preceding note for an account of the westward movement of the industry, the growth of the five great packing centers, Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, and St. Joseph, and the effect on the industry of the invention of refrigeration processes: "It was cheaper to kill live stock in the West near the main source of supply, than to carry them East for slaughter. The most important saving was in the freight charges, only the valuable part of the animal now being transported without the waste."



#7

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAGE-EARNING WOMEN AND THE STATE

A Reply to Miss Minnie Bronson

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women has published a pamphlet written by Miss Minnie Bronson to prove two conclusions alleged to be detrimental to the exercise of the suffrage by women. First, that women are more generously protected by law in the states where there is no woman suffrage than in the states where women vote. Second, that in all the states wage-earning women are better protected by law than wage-earning men. If they were based on facts, these arguments would at first sight appear to be effective. Unfortunately for the strength of this position, the statements made in support of them are in many cases misleading or entirely false. The interpretation of the facts is wholly so.

I. ARGUMENT MISLEADING.

Aside from the errors of fact which will be subsequently pointed out, the argument is wholly misleading, because it ignores the fundamental differences in the industrial conditions of the suffrage and non-suffrage states.

Labor laws are enacted to protect women who labor in industry. Where factories are few, there is obviously

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THE COLOR LINE IN THE HOUSING PROBLEM

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION, CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ONE of the many serious problems that now confront the Negro not only in southern communities but also in many a northern city is the difficulty he experiences in finding decent housing accommodations for his family. In the face of increasing manifestations of race prejudice, he has come to acquiesce silently, as various civil rights are withheld from him in the old "free North," which was once the Mecca of his race. He rarely protests, for example, at being excluded from restaurants and hotels or at being virtually refused entertainment at the theater or the opera. There are three points, however, which he cannot yield and in regard to which he should not be allowed to yield. He must claim a decent home for his family in a respectable neighborhood and at a reasonable rental, an equal chance of employment with the white man, and education for his children. We will consider here only the first of these three demands.

In a recent investigation of general housing conditions in Chicago,¹ the problem of the Negro was found to be quite different from that of immigrants. With the Negro, the housing dilemma was found to be an acute problem not only among the poor, as in the case of the Polish, the Jewish, or the Italian immigrant, but also among the well-to-do. The man who is poor as well as black must face the special evil of dilapidated insanitary dwellings and the lodger evil in its worst form. But for every man who is black, whether rich or poor, there is also the problem of extortionate rents and of dangerous proximity to segregated vice. The Negro is not only compelled to live in a segregated black district, but this region of Negro homes is almost invariably the one in which vice is tolerated by the police. That is, the segregation of the Negro quarter is only a segregation from respectable white people. The disreputable white element is forced upon him. It is probably not too much to say that no colored family can long escape

the presence of disreputable or disorderly neighbors. Respectable and well-to-do Negroes may by subterfuge succeed in buying property in a decent neighborhood, but they are sure to be followed soon by those disreputable elements which are allowed to exist outside the so-called "levee" district.

In no other part of Chicago, not even in the Ghetto, was there found a whole neighborhood so conspicuously dilapidated as the black belt on the South Side. No other group suffered so much from decaying buildings, leaking roofs, doors without hinges, broken windows, insanitary plumbing, rotting floors, and a general lack of repairs. In no other neighborhood were landlords so obdurate, so unwilling to make necessary improvements or to cancel leases so that tenants might seek better accommodations elsewhere. Of course, to go elsewhere was often impossible because nowhere is the prospective colored tenant or neighbor welcome. In the South Side black belt 74 per cent of the buildings were in a state of disrepair; in a more fortunate neighborhood, partly colored, only 65 per cent of the buildings were out of repair, but one-third were absolutely dilapidated.

Not only does the Negro suffer from this extreme dilapidation, but he pays a heavy cost in the form of high rent. A careful house-to-house canvass showed that in the most run down colored neighborhoods in the city, the rent for an ordinary four-room apartment was much higher than in any other section of the city. In crowded immigrant neighborhoods in different parts of the city, the median rental for the prevailing four-room apartment was between \$8 and \$8.50; in South Chicago near the steel mills it was between \$9 and \$9.50; and in the Jewish quarter, between \$10 and \$10.50 was charged. But in the great black belt of the South Side the sum exacted was between \$12 and \$12.50. That is, while half of the people in the Bohemian, Polish, and Lithuanian districts were paying less than \$8.50 for their four-room apartments; the steel-mill employees less than \$9.50, and the

¹See *Housing Conditions in Chicago*, VI. *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. XVIII, p. 241.



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SOCIAL CONTROL OF CHILD WELFARE

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE
Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

"The father is under a duty to maintain, educate, and defend his child." In these words Blackstone in 1765¹ stated in part his view concerning the legal position of the child in the family group.

"The courts of law can enforce the rights of the father but they are not equal to the office of enforcing the duties of the father. In these words, some sixty years later, 1827, the learned Chancellor Eldon² in the leading and notorious Wellesley case pointed out the weakness of the child's position. During the ninety years since Eldon spoke there has been developed a mighty effort to realize the unfounded statement of Blackstone and to render potent the courts of law in behalf of the child. That is, the recognition of the child as the subject of rights toward whom legal as well as natural and moral obligations could be formulated and enforced rather than the object of practically unlimited and unrestrained parental and especially paternal rights, underlies much of the most modern legislation and most important organization. For, under the common law, the child was peculiarly devoid of rights. He had no right to his mother. The father's right to the custody of the child prevailed against the mother in spite of his living a life of open adultery,³ in spite of his being confined in prison and consigning the custody of his infant child to the care of his mistress,⁴ in spite of his intrusting the child to the care of a nurse under whose care two other children had died of diseases indicating gross

¹ Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Part I, chap. xvi.

² *Wellesley v. Beaufort*, 2 Russell 23.

³ *Rez. v. Greenhill*, 4 Adolphus and Ellis 624 (1837).

⁴ Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates* (3d series), XXXIX, 1082; *Skinner's case*, 9 More 278.



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⁴ Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates* (3d series), XXXIX, 1082; *Skinner's case*, 9 More 278.

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COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

of the

Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense

Council of National Defense Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 10th, 1917.

PURPOSE

The Committee on Women in Industry was appointed by the Committee on Labor to advise on means for safeguarding the health and welfare of women workers during the war. It aims to serve as a national center at this time for co-ordinating the efforts of existing organizations for the improvement of the conditions of women's employment, and through investigation to recommend methods of increasing the efficiency of women's work as an important factor in the successful conduct of the war.

In the supreme test of the nation's strength and endurance, continuous production of war supplies is the great service which the workers are called upon to perform. This aim can be attained only by insuring their health and welfare. In order to secure their fullest working capacity, wage-earning women must be assured proper hours, adequate remuneration and wholesome conditions of work.

Moreover, women must be protected against the bad effects of overwork or unwholesome conditions not merely as workers whose efficiency is needed in the war, but as citizens upon whose well-being the future of the country largely depends.

ORGANIZATION

The Committee has a membership of eighty-four women, thirty-five of whom are representatives of labor. It holds bi-monthly meetings in Washington. The Executive Committee, consisting of fourteen members, holds meetings once a month.

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Committee on Women in Industry
of the
Advisory Commission
of the
Council of National Defense.

The Manufacture of Army Shirts
Under the Home Work System.
Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES SERIES, No. 1.

July, 1918.

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The Home Responsibilities of Women Workers and the “Equal Wage”

#13

By

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

Privately reprinted from
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for Committee on Women in Industry, National League
of Women Voters

Price 10 cents

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Ninth International Prison Congress, 1925.

**List of Official Delegates
and
Members of Congress.**

**Those marked by * are Official Delegates
nominated by Governments.**

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Publication No. 519

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THE FAMILY AND THE LAW *

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago

The great range of subject matter and of interest indicated by the title of this paper requires a limitation of the discussion either by way of selecting certain aspects of the subject or by way of dealing with many aspects in a rather general manner. The latter process has been chosen because it seemed that perhaps a comprehensive view might have its special value for a group of workers necessarily so absorbed in the particulars of family case work that they are seldom tempted into the intricate and often forbidden pathways of the law.

The following paper, therefore, will assume the form of general and, on the whole, categorical statement with the understanding that multiplication in data and elaboration in detail would serve to substantiate or to interpret but are not necessary to secure correctness of impression.

The first point to be made is that within the fairly recent past a radical change has been brought about in the legal relationships existing within the family group, that is between husband and wife on the one hand and parent and child on the other, and in the relationship between the group as a whole and the community of which it is a part.

* Read before the National Conference of Social Work, Denver, Colorado, June 17, 1925.

† The American Social Hygiene Association presents the articles printed in the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE on the authority of their writers. It does not necessarily endorse or assume responsibility for opinions or statements made.

the federal government, whereas in actual fact there were no direct taxes of any consequence during the period mentioned.

Book V, on financial administration, is confined to 67 pages. Because of the large number of countries from which illustrations are drawn, it seems even briefer than the number of pages would suggest. One of the most interesting things about this discussion is the fact that more emphasis is laid on the recently enacted budget and accounting act in the United States than on the systems of other countries. To American students, who are accustomed to thinking of English budgeting as approaching most nearly the ideal, it is a distinct surprise to find American practice given so large a place. There is no evidence that the author is acquainted with any of the recent American critical literature on financial administration.

The author seems to have wide knowledge of the old books on public finance, but gives little or no evidence of familiarity with much of the best modern critical literature. He quotes from fairly recent English books and from a few standard American works of recent date; but on the whole, contemporary literature is not recognized. There is no reference whatever to the publications of the National Tax Association, to American or continental periodical literature (save one reference to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, which appears to have been cited without having been read), and little mention of English periodicals other than the *Economic Journal* and the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*. On the other hand, much use is made of official documents, such as statutes and reports of governmental commissions. There is no organized bibliography.

The most useful part of the book, perhaps, is the statistical appendix, pages 612 to 657.

JAMES W. MARTIN

EMORY UNIVERSITY

✓ *Protective Labor Legislation with Special Reference to Women in the State of New York.* By ELIZABETH FAULKNER BAKER, PH.D. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. CXVI, No. 2.) New York: Columbia University, 1925. Pp. 467. \$4.50.

This careful and thorough study is especially timely, in that the demands for equality voiced by the Woman's Party have revived the old differences between the "woman's rights" organizations and the



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Proposed Program of Work

for the

National League of Women Voters

1930-1932

Prepared by the departments and standing committees and submitted by the National Board of Directors to the state and local Leagues for study, comment, and suggestion; to be voted upon at the biennial convention at Louisville, Kentucky, April 28 to May 3, 1930.

New items are indicated by red ink

The List of Publications of the National League of Women Voters offers brief, authoritative leaflets in explanation of the points of the program.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

532 SEVENTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1930

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ARIZONA

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.87 PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION WITH REF-
ERENCE TO CHILD WELFARE
ACTIVITIES



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S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

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THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW, Vol. IV, No. 3, September 1930
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

XHN 17

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ARKANSAS

#19

PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION WITH REF-
ERENCE TO CHILD WELFARE
ACTIVITIES



S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

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#20

SEPARATE DOMICIL FOR MARRIED WOMEN



SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Reprinted from
THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW, Vol. IV, No. 1, March 1930
for
National League of Women Voters
Committee on Legal Status of Women

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

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Re-examination of the Work of Children's Courts

#21

By

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE¹

Graduate, School of Social Service Administration,
University of Chicago

NEW YORK
NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION
1931

¹Reprinted from 1930 Year Book of the National Probation Association

Minutes of the Meeting of the United States Committee on Cooperation in Pan American Child Welfare Work — Wednesday, June 17, 4:30 P.M., Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis.

Present: Dr. Neva R. Deardorff, Chairman
Dr. Frederic W. Schlutz, Chicago
J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia
Dr. Herbert E. Chamberlain, Minneapolis
Dr. S. P. Breckinridge, Chicago
Katharine F. Lenroot, Washington
C. C. Carstens, New York

A letter from Dr. Morquio regarding the financing of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood was read. It was agreed that no definite action could be taken at this time with respect to the Institute, but that a letter should be written to Dr. Morquio stating that the United States Committee was proceeding with plans for financing its own work and was greatly interested in the future of the Institute.

Dr. Schlutz stated that he had had some correspondence with Dr. Morquio and that he is enthusiastic about the Committee. Dr. Schlutz also stated that Dr. Arazo Alfaro of Argentina is enthusiastic and will go ahead immediately with suggestions regarding fellowships.

Dr. Deardorff reported on a conversation with Colonel Lindbergh in which he indicated that he would go to South America this fall or winter. He said that he would go as a member of the Committee but could not offer assistance of a technical character. He was very cordial and earnest with reference to the Committee and stated that he would speak to the Guggenheim people informally. Formal application to the Foundation will, of course, be necessary.

The following were elected to membership on the Committee:
Dr. L. D. Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Carlos G. Chardon, President of the University of Porto Rico; Dr. Isaac Abt, Professor of Pediatrics, Northwestern University, Chicago; Alfred Stern of the Rosenwald Foundation; Mrs. August Belmont, New York; Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company; Eugene Stevens, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. (Subsequent to the meeting, Dr. Schlutz talked with President Coffman and reported that he is willing to serve on the Committee.) It was decided that Dr. Schlutz would also approach Dr. Abt and Eugene Stevens; that Dr. Deardorff would approach Mrs. Belmont and Mr. Gifford, and that Miss Breckinridge would be asked to approach Alfred Stern. Miss Lenroot will get in touch with President Chardon.

Dr. Deardorff reported on the mail vote concerning changes in the constitution. All suggestions except the third met with approval. The limitation as to the maximum number of members was removed from the

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July 6, 1931.

MEMORANDUM ON BUDGET,
UNITED STATES COMMITTEE

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ON COOPERATION IN PAN AMERICAN CHILD WELFARE WORK

Objectives of the Committee

The objectives of the new organization, as stated in the constitution, are to promote child welfare fellowships for study in the United States, to arrange for visits of specialists in child welfare work, bringing Latin-American specialists to the United States and sending specialists from the United States to Latin-America; to cooperate with the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood; to promote United States participation in Pan American Child Congresses; to cooperate, preferably in collaboration with the Institute, in developing demonstrations of methods of developing family welfare, child health, and child welfare work; and to promote the translation and adaptation of popular and technical child welfare publications for use in Latin America.

First Steps

The first steps in the development of the committee's program include (1) development of fellowships in pediatrics and obstetrics, public health and social service, (2) selection of fellows, through personal visits of committee members or staff to Latin American countries, and (3) provision for a small headquarters staff to carry on correspondence, develop an information service, and guide fellows in the development of programs of study and travel in the United States.



Notes on Meeting at Pan American Union April 26, 1931 to
Discuss Plans for the United States Committee on Co-
operation in Pan American Child Welfare Work.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Rowe arrangements were made for members of the United States Committee who could be in Washington to meet with some of the delegates to the Second Pan American Conference of Directors of Health which was meeting under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, April 20 to 28. The meeting assembled at 11 o'clock in Dr. Rowe's office, Dr. Rowe presiding. Those present in addition to Dr. Rowe were the following: Dr. Deardorff; Dr. B. J. Lloyd; Grace Abbott; Katharine F. Lenroot; Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldan, Director of the Institute of Social Medicine, Lima, Peru; Dr. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, President of the National Department of Health of Argentina and President of the Council of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Montevideo, Uruguay; Dr. Justo F. Gonzalez, Professor of Hygiene, Faculty of Medicine, Montevideo; Dr. Solon Nunez, Director Department of Health and Social Welfare, Costa Rica; Dr. Miguel Bustamante, Director of the Division of Communicable Diseases, Department of Health, Mexico; Miss Heloise Brainerd, Director of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union.

Statements of members of the United States Committee.

Dr. Rowe made a brief statement about the purposes of the United States Committee, explaining that its organization had not yet been perfected and that the question of financing was still to be solved. He stated that the members of the Committee would like information from those present as to what organizations, public and private, exist in the various countries that could cooperate; whether the idea of obtaining funds to establish fellowships would be well received; and if funds can be obtained what would be the best manner of choosing fellows.

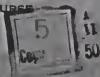
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Further Protection
FOR
Illinois Children

A STUDY COURSE



THE ILLINOIS COMMITTEE ON
CHILD WELFARE LEGISLATION

— 1932 —

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Committee
on Child Welfare Legislation



APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AUTHORITY OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLY. CONTINUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OCTOBER 15, 1932

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The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
School of Social Service Administration



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PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

#27

CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON RELIEF
STANDARDS

Aug 17
1937

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COPY
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THE CHICAGO DAILY

SOCIAL WORKERS AND THE SCHOOLS

BY SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE.

(Professor of public welfare administration, University of Chicago.)

The action of the board of education, which has been characterized as turning the clock back a half century or more, affects two sets of problems. One is strictly educational, such as, for example, the abandonment of the junior high schools and the return to the older program of elementary and high school. With reference to this type of problem, the social workers do not claim to possess professional competence. Their demand in respect to those problems would be that the board should consult, and, in the absence of adequate reasons to the contrary, follow the advice of their educational expert, the superintendent of schools.

With reference to the second group of problems, however, social workers

feel that they may speak with a considerable amount of authority and under a heavy sense of responsibility to the community. These problems are such as, first, the reduction in the number of kindergartens; second, the changed administration of the lunchroom, which



SOPHONISBA BRECKINRIDGE

turns the lunchroom from an education to a business procedure; third, the reduction of physical education; fourth, the abolition of the continuation schools; fifth, the abolition of Crane college; sixth, the abolition of the services of the visiting teacher

closing of the parental school. With reference to all of these services, social workers are more aware than any other professional group in the community of their importance to the educational organization, and the loss and waste necessarily incident to their reduction, much less to their abolition.

In all of these cases the social worker has observed at close hand the community gain from the development of the services by the educational organization. First, with reference to the kindergarten, the social worker does not need to avail herself of the recent authoritative statement by psychologists and psychiatrists with reference to the permanent effect on the lives and character and minds of children due to the neglect of their early years. It was in part, at least, if not largely due to the experiments developed by settlement groups in crowded quarters of our cities that the great gain to be secured from the kindergarten experience of the children from the crowded and less fortunate neighborhoods was made clear. In many countries, in fact, the training of kindergartners and the maintenance of kindergartens are treated as aspects of social work organizations.

Second, with reference to the lunchroom. The social worker knows the meager sums available to the families for purchasing food, the lack of knowledge characteristic of great numbers of our mothers whose families have been attracted to the city by the industrial demand for the labor of their husbands or themselves, the serious loss of opportunity if advantage is not taken of this occasion to secure for the child both the largest economic return and the best nutritional results.

Third, with reference to physical education, the continuation schools and Crane college, it is peculiarly difficult to speak with moderation at the present time, just at the moment when technological changes in industry make it obvious that all members of the community are to have much free time on their hands. To lessen the facilities for developing sound and healthy bodies, for creating high ideals of sportsmanship, for arous-

ing the individual purpose which will enrich the life of the community and hold the individual to the practice of self-discipline is to add, as has been suggested in other places, to that burden of cost both in money and in misery which results from the necessity of maintaining institutions and agencies for dealing with the physically and mentally unfit and with the delinquent.

The abolition of the bureau of vocational guidance is the occasion of special distress and chagrin because this bureau was a pioneer in the field and it has had for twenty years, not only a national but an international standing. As the educationists point out, the importance of this service both to the schools and to the young people preparing to leave school to go to work has been of inestimable significance and it is now widely recognized that only by the use of highly skilled visiting teachers can the school perform the service which it claims to perform and give to each child the benefit of that educational opportunity to which, under a democratic government, each child is entitled.

The relief worker who has known the home of the nonindustrialized man and the housewife lacking skill in domestic practices and child care; the child welfare worker who has to solve the problem of the child at cross purposes with his environment; the juvenile court officer who sees her load multiplied many-fold; the officer of the institution for delinquent boys and girls—all of these groups that go to make up the general profession of social work read in the action of the board of education a return to conditions and practices from which they hoped the community had emerged. Their own task will be enormously increased in volume and in difficulty, but the source of their deep regret is the waste of the community in the possible contributions of young lives and in the misery of older persons who face a complicated and difficult situation for which they are less fully prepared than they have a right to be.

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PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL WORK*

By

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Samuel Deutch Professor of Public Welfare Administration, The University of Chicago, and President of the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

It is my great privilege to discuss the problem of professional education for social work with such able leaders in the field of a developing body of experimentation. It is perhaps not a futile undertaking to review together some of the questions which all educationists interested in this particular aspect of training and professional equipment must face.

Perhaps the first question to be asked is, What is a profession? And one may recall the definition given by Mr. Abraham Flexner at the National Conference of Social Work in Baltimore in 1915. There must be, first of all, a body of learning recognized both by those undertaking to practice and by those who are concerned that the work undertaken shall be competent and honest. This body of learning is one which may be organized in a consecutive, progressive, and orderly sequence of courses of instruction by which prospective practitioners may be prepared for their future work and tested as to their fitness for that work. The principles underlying this body of knowledge and the methods developed by its progressive formulation must be put into practice in connection with the needs of an individual. This attempt to deal with the situation of an individual who finds himself requiring service is to be undertaken for the sake of the individual, but in the light of the public good. These two items in the definition are, in my judgment, the most important characteristics of a profession. Lacking either of these features, the occupation may be highly significant, very absorbing, and challenging; but it does not merit the characterization of a profession.

Implied in these requirements are two essential corollaries. The first is that among those who practice there will be developed

* Address delivered before the students and alumni of the Tulane University School of Social Work, March 26, 1934, New Orleans.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT EMERGENCY TRAINING FOR PUBLIC RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

*Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Professor, Graduate
School of Social Service Administration
University of Chicago, Chicago*

TO OUTLINE what we have learned about emergency training for public relief administration, it is necessary briefly to review the body of our knowledge about training for relief administration in the days usually referred to as normal times, and to point out the portions of that body of doctrine that have been confirmed and established and those found to be ill-grounded and erroneous, or at least inapplicable to periods of storm and stress.

Briefly to review the movement for professional education for social work, it may be recalled that, beginning with the establishment of the state boards of charities, or, more correctly, state boards of state charities (Massachusetts, 1863), there likewise began the application of the statistical and comparative methods of observation and research to the field of recognized social pathologies. Destitution, pauperism, mental disease, and crime became the subjects of analysis and diagnosis for the purpose of treatment and then of prevention. The statements in those early statutes of the objects to be sought, the results to be accomplished, are full of a challenge that can only excite and thrill today. Toynbee said that the object of social effort should be to make benevolence scientific. Sanborn and Howe of Massachusetts, Letchworth, the elder Wines, and Mrs. Lowell of New York, Brinkerhoff and Hayes in Ohio, Wines of Illinois, and Giles and Mrs. Lynde of Wisconsin, in the first decade of these boards' existence, even before the organization of this Conference, were formulating principles of welfare ad-

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NEW CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COURTS AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

GRACE ABBOTT AND S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

STATE REGULATION OF THE WAGES OF WOMEN
VIOLATES THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

WHEN the United States Supreme Court declared the Railroad Retirement Act, the N.R.A., the A.A.A., and the Guffey Coal Act unconstitutional, there was great applause by the opponents of the New Deal. The Supreme Court was, they declared, our last line of defense against the encroachments of the central government on the rights of the states. The Court, they were rejoiced to find, could be counted on to preserve our American form of government. Any criticism of the Constitution or the reasoning by which its conclusions were reached they branded as unpatriotic. But this group has been thrown into confusion by the decision of the United States Supreme Court on June 1, 1936, in *Morehead v. Tipaldo*,¹ that New York State's minimum-wage law, in so far as it regulated the wages of women, is in violation of the "due-process-of-law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. This decision made clear that the states and the federal government lack authority to enact much-needed industrial legislation.

It will be recalled that, although state laws regulating the hours of work for women have been held constitutional,² in the Adkins case³ the Court decided by a five to three majority (Mr. Justice Brandeis took no part in the decision, as he had been interested in the drafting and defense of a similar law before his appointment to

¹ *Morehead, Warden, v. People of State of New York ex rel. Tipaldo*, 56 Supreme Court Reporter 918 (1936).

² *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412 (1908), sustained Oregon's ten-hour law for women; *Riley v. Massachusetts*, 232 U.S. 671 (1914), sustained Massachusetts' fifty-four-hour week for women; *Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U.S. 373 (1915), and *Bosley v. McLaughlin*, 236 U.S. 385 (1915), sustained California's forty-eight-hour-per-week law.

³ *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 261 U.S. 525 (1923).



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PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

THE NEW HORIZONS OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL WORK¹

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

THE last six years have brought to those interested in professional education for social work three experiences which should be related to the development of educational facilities. First, the social worker has learned that public welfare is a field in which the social worker should not only be at home but should exercise great influence; second, many government officials have recognized the fact that the social worker should be included in the welfare organization and that the influence and services of the social worker should be admitted as important factors in the sound development of public welfare; third, the relationship between welfare and other aspects of security legislation and administration is seen to open up new avenues of development and to lay upon the schools of social work new and heavy responsibilities.

It is twenty-five years ago that I participated first in a conference program dealing with professional education for social work. Miss Dawes and Miss Richmond had made their historic appeals at Chicago in 1893 and at Toronto in 1897 for the development of educational facilities that would relieve the social work agency of the burden of recruiting, initiating, and training new workers and furnish a supply of workers possibly at modest rates of pay—that is especially what Miss Dawes asked!

At the time of that 1911 conference in Boston five schools of social work had been established. It was then reported that on several points there was already definite agreement among the schools. These were, first, that the schools could help the agencies by assuming the responsibility of trying out, and so selecting, the future practitioners; second, that the teaching must be done both in the field and in the classroom; third, that for the instruction in the

¹ Paper read at Group Meeting 3 of Section I (Social Case Work) of the National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 27, 1936.

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SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

A Comprehensive Program

*

Address delivered at
ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL CHAPEL,
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
OCTOBER 24, 1937,
DEAN CHARLES W. GILKEY, *presiding*

By
SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

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SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
School of Social Service Administration

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GRACE ABBOTT

November 17, 1878—June 19, 1939

#35

MANDEL HALL
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH
1939

THE LAW OF GUARDIAN AND WARD WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO THE CHILDREN OF VETERANS* 1136

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE AND MARY STANTON

I. LEGAL PRINCIPLES
AND BACKGROUND

THE law of guardian and ward is a field of law which has been neglected both by the lawyer and by the social worker. It is, however, one in which, because of the war, a new and special interest will surely be developed in the near future. It is quite certain that new state and federal legislation will be enacted dealing with the problems of dependent children of the veterans of the second World War, and we should be able to profit by the experience of the last twenty-five years in this field. The last annual report of the United States Veterans' Administration showed that there were 65,611 children receiving federal benefits under the various statutes enacted since the last war. Of this number, 37,778 are under guardianship. Yet for all wards—minor and adult—the same report shows that \$224,902.25 has been embezzled, misappropriated, or lost on deposits and investments.

In addition to the benefits for veterans' children, other federal programs make provision for children. In April, 1943, under the federal program of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance 209,023 child beneficiaries received payments; the federal-state-local programs of Aid to Dependent Children assisted 781,000 children; and Aid to the Blind was extended to several hundred blind children.

* Reprints of this article may be obtained from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 20 cents per copy; minimum order, five copies, \$1.00.

Undoubtedly, many of these children are without natural or adoptive parents or are not living with them. It would be well to know whether or not legal guardians or other custodians are receiving these payments. The military and naval authorities, too, must be frequently faced with guardianship problems in the administration of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 and with situations in which these problems causing difficulty in the form of anxiety and concern affect the ability of the soldier or the sailor to give undivided attention to his service.

There are also many children whose parents are the victims of industrial accidents who may have under the Workmen's Compensation laws large sums of money paid to someone for their care. The question may well be asked whether or not these persons are legal guardians or how they are related to the children supposed to be the true beneficiaries.

We need to think only of the care with which we devise programs to investigate foster-homes or adoptive homes of children under our care to ask reassurance in relation to these guardians. How do they care for their wards? To whom are they responsible? And how do we know that the wards receive the care which the state as their ultimate guardian has a duty to demand?

In approaching the subject, several important legal principles should be kept in mind. First, perhaps, is the ancient distinction under the English law between rights which were held to be prof-

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

VOL. 4 OCTOBER, 1943 No. 1

Miss GERTRUDE E. SMITH..... President
5618 Blackstone AvenueMiss M. JEAN BEVERIDGE..... Treasurer
5718 West Lake StreetMiss MARGERY SOLVINGS..... Editor
112 South Menard Avenue

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

- 21 Arts Group
26 Junior Group

OCTOBER CALENDAR

- 2 Branch Meeting
5 Board Meeting
6 Arts Group
9 Annual Workshop
Elmhurst Junior College, Elmhurst. Hostess:
Elmhurst Branch—Luncheon \$1.00. Deadline
for reservations October 5.
21 Branch Meeting
Miss Edith Parker

NEW MEMBERS

Betty Brown Hizer (Mrs. H. E.)
B.S., 1939, Indiana U.
723 E. 84th St., Apt. 2N, Radcliffe 8992.

Elizabeth Helly (Mrs. Edward)
Ph. D., 1915, U. of Vienna
811 North LeClaire Avenue, Austin 6103.

Grace K. Hosler (Mrs. W. A.)
B.M.E., 1937, Northwestern U.
4442 North Kimball Avenue, Juniper 1358.

Frances G. Kleinfert
B.A., 1941, U. of Wisconsin
6026 N. Winthrop Ave., Longbeach 8454.

Joyce V. Lillesand
B.S., 1942, U. of Wisconsin
5307 South Hyde Park, Hyde Park 9600.

Barbara M. Phillips (Mrs. H. P., Jr.) A.B., 1938,
Radcliffe, M.A., 1939, U. of California
5531 Kimbark Avenue, Butterfield 3721.

Joanna Curtis Prawl (Mrs. George W.)
B.S., 1925, Florida
State College for Women: M.A., 1929,
Women's College, U. of North Carolina
47 East Division, Delaware 2522.

Edith Reynolds
B.A., 1917,
Columbia: U. of Wisconsin; U. of Chicago
6517 Woodlawn Avenue.

Laura M. Sauer B.S., 1936, U. of Minnesota
45 West 111th Street, Pullman 7800.

Marguerita Trueman Stephens
College: B.S., 1942, U. of Wisconsin
6026 N. Winthrop Ave., Longbeach 8454.

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OUR FIRST BRANCH
MEETING

Saturday, October 2, 1943, at 2:15 P. M.
Room 825, 410 South Michigan

After a long summer busy with other activities, we shall welcome seeing one another again. Let's make this a real homecoming—one of retrospect, but one of anticipation for the year ahead. Miss Breckinridge, Mrs. Ballard, Miss Mendenhall and Mrs. Blasier will be ready to discuss their plans. Please bring guests if you wish. (Especially potential members.) Our new members will be introduced. You will enjoy meeting them as we have tea.

THE ARTS GROUP

The Arts Group has met monthly through the summer and is planning interesting programs for the coming season. The theme adopted by the group before its recommendation by the state committee is *Understanding Various Races Through Their Arts*.

On September 21 the group will meet with Mrs. Dickson H. Leavens, 1151 East 56th Street, at 7:30 P. M. Mrs. Leavens will tell something about Chinese art, illustrating her talk with articles provided by herself and other members.

On October 6, there will be a trip to Chinatown. The party will meet at 6:00 P. M. for dinner at Won Kow Restaurant, 2235 South Wentworth Avenue, and will afterwards visit interesting spots.

Any members of the Branch who wish to join the group are cordially invited to do so. If you plan to come please notify Miss Lydia Robinson, 1353 East 50th Street, Drexel 1701, by Monday, October 4.

IN MEMORIAM

Jessie H. Knell (Mrs. Boyd)
.....McMurray—May, 1943

Edna L. Foley B.L. 1901;
D.Sc. (Hon.) 1928, Smith—August, 1943.

Miss Foley had been member of the Chicago branch for more than 30 years.

WOMEN IN MILITAR
MAP MAKING

Thursday, October 21, 1943, at 7:45
Alliance Francaise, 410 South Michigan

Miss Edith Parker, Associate Professor of the Teaching of Geography at the University of Chicago, will tell us of the fascinating work she is doing for our government in directing the making of military maps. We are indeed fortunate to have so unusual an opportunity at a time when this work is vital to all. Please bring guests so they may join this meeting with you.

Preceding the meeting on October 21 an optional dinner will be held in honor of Miss Parker. The dinner will be at 6:00 P. M. in the Rose Room of Huyler's Restaurant, 308 South Michigan. The price (including tip) is \$1.65. For dinner reservations telephone Mrs. M. D. Blasier at Commodore 4751 by October 19.

THE JUNIOR GROUP

Seeing Stars with the Junior Group—meet at the Adler Planetarium, Sunday, September 26, at 3:15 P. M. Tea will be served at the quarters afterwards. Come and bring friend.

Watch for time, date, and place of October meeting to be announced later. We are planning a dinner and a radio broadcast.

OUR HEADQUARTERS ROOM

Members of the Chicago Branch are reminded that Room 539, Fine Arts Building, offers a convenient place for rest, refreshment, reading, or meeting friends. Presentation of your membership card in the office of the building, Room 538, will gain admission for you until 5:00 P. M. week days, or 1:00 P. M. on Saturdays; or you may, for 20¢, have a key which will admit you any hour of any day.

There is a small library of books by our own members, and of publications by the National Association, which may be enjoyed in the room.

Please make use of your privileges!

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SOPHONISBA PRESTON BRECKINRIDGE

APRIL 1, 1866—JULY 30, 1948

MANDEL HALL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH, 3:30 P.M.

1948

Campaign Committee Against
The Equal Rights Amendment

Room 2002 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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NO ONE KNOWS

1. What is the Equal Rights Amendment now before the United States Senate?

Sec. 1. Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subjects to its jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

2. What do its proponents think it will accomplish?

They hope that such "blanket legislation" will remove all discrimination against women.

3. What are "equal rights?"

No one knows.

4. Do "equal rights" mean accepting men's standards in everything? Or women's?

No one knows.

5. Shall wives be responsible for their husbands' support or husbands be compelled to render services in the home?

No one knows.

6. What will be the effect of this Amendment on existing minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for women?

No one knows.

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#40

The President and Council
of
Radcliffe College
request the honor of your presence at the
Opening of the Woman's Rights Collection
in
Alice Mary Longfellow Hall
Radcliffe College
Thursday, August twenty-sixth
at three o'clock

Program

President Ada L. Comstock, presiding
Alice Stone Blackwell, Guest of Honor

"Women in the United States Come of Age,"
Maud Wood Park '98; Suffrage leader and First
President of the National League of Women Voters.

"Woman's Responsibility in the Post-War World,"
Vera Micheles Dean '25; Radcliffe Trustee and Re-
search Director of the Foreign Policy Association.

Following the exercises, refreshments will be served and an opportunity given to
examine the Collection. At five o'clock, stereoptican slides, depicting the struggle
for Suffrage, will be shown.

(OVER)

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#41

The University of Chicago
The Board of Vocational Guidance
and Placement

Vocational Guidance Series, No. 1
Edited by ROBERT C. WOELLNER



SOCIAL SERVICE

Vocations for Those Interested in It

By

PROFESSOR S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

Social service has become a profession or has taken on professional aspects within the past sixty or seventy years. It finds its origin in the development of public charitable and correctional agencies and of numerous private social organizations. The field of this new profession is now very broad, and its activities are too varied to permit a detailed enumeration here of all its specific opportunities. The following representative types of position in social work are mentioned because professional preparation may lead toward them: child-welfare work, such as positions with children's aid societies, social service departments of children's institutions, juvenile protective agencies, juvenile courts, and mothers' pension departments; social case work in family welfare societies; medical service and psychiatric social work in hospitals and dispensaries; child-guidance clinics and institutes for juvenile research; executive and visitors' work for prisoners' aid societies, and probation work with adult delinquents; social service in connection with state institutions for the feeble-minded, the insane, and the delinquent; social settlement work; social work in public schools, such as vocational guidance and placement, attendance work, and work as visiting teachers; psychiatric, medical, and legal social work; social work in the prisons; statistical and investigational work for private associations, and in the government departments, such as the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; executive positions in state charitable work and with private societies, councils of social agencies, welfare federations, and civic leagues.

The salaries paid for these positions vary widely, but in general the salaries in social work compare favorably with those in the educational world. As there is never any of the speculative or profit-seeking element, there are no such pecuniary rewards as are often found in business. The interest in the work is



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THIRD STUDY.

THE CARE OF NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES.

Sources of Dependency in Chicago.

Miss S. P. Breckinridge, J. D.

a. Industrial. The family group is normally self-supporting. It is desirable, of course, that this support should come from the earnings of the man, and that neither the mother nor the children under sixteen, should be called upon to contribute wages earned outside the home. As the leading industries of Chicago are men-employing industries, it might be expected that, to a very considerable extent, the wage-earning men of Chicago would find themselves able to support their families adequately, without calling on either the mothers or the younger children to add by their labor to the weekly income. A closer examination of the facts characteristic of these industries uncovers less favorable conditions, however, from the point of view of family support than might be anticipated. In the leading industry, in which women and children are employed, but in small numbers compared with the men workers—(woman and children constitute 12 per cent only of the employees) (Census 1910, Vol. IX, p. 733), a very large proportion of the men are unskilled or only half-skilled workers; so that, for very large numbers of men, the wages range only from \$11.50 to \$14.60 a week for the time employed, and employment is both seasonal and irregular. In a second vast enterprise employing only men, the unskilled workers, who constitute from 70 to 75 per cent of the whole body of employees, receive from \$9 to \$13 (predominant wage), (Cost of Living, in American Towns, Board of Trade Inquiry, etc., Cd. 5609, p. 136) a week, when they are at work. In trades, where the trade unions are strong; the proportion of unskilled to skilled men is more favorable and the wages are higher; but, obviously, unskilled workers who are heads of families must call upon other members of the family group to contribute to the support of the family. And while the leading industries are men-employing industries, it is true that the sewing trades give employment to large numbers of women and children (Woman and Child Wage-Earners, Vol. I, p. 66) as does the manufacture of electrical supplies, the manufacture of tobacco products, confectionery and box-making. In these industries, however, the employees are largely drawn from the young and unmarried women and the wages, even when considered as group wages, fall far short of support. On these meager wages, the great mass of unskilled workers, house, clothe and feed their families; save something, usually in the form of insurance, and establish with their neighbors and associates a credit which often carries them over a period of distress lasting two or three months. The organization of industry in Chicago, then, as perhaps in all American cities, keeps multitudes of able-bodied laborers at a point where the illness, injury by industrial accident or disease, or unemployment lasting longer than three or four months, makes the family dependent upon charity for existence.

b. Moral. The industrial catastrophe often means a moral catastrophe. The intermittent employee is tempted to become the intermittent husband. Irregular work leaves free time for the saloon, which is ever present and ever tempting. The Vice Commission found in 1911, 7,152 saloons, or one to every

SOCIAL WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

by

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In the following pages an attempt has been made to sketch the structure and indicate the interrelationships in social work to-day in the United States. The task is essentially extensive rather than intensive, and descriptive or analytical rather than interpretive. No space is utilized in discussion of a definition of social work. Three elements (1), namely, placing value on the human being, doing service with goodwill, and using the scientific method are accepted as badges of merit admitting to this assemblage. In the following pages an attempt will be made to set out (1) the significant social, economic, and political facts against which the social structure must be sketched; (2) the public social work, or more correctly, the public welfare organization; (3) the private social agencies and institutions.

The important social and economic facts to be kept in mind are (1) the size of the country and consequent variety in physical influences at work; (2) the effect of immigration and recently of migration on the character of the population and on the degree to which the family group is narrowed and the older services connected with family and neighborhood are of necessity assumed by the community as a whole; (3) the fact that the country is "dry", that in many portions the saloon and public house are unknown. While in certain portions the law is poorly enforced and in others crimes of violence connected with the violations of the Volstead Act have called for treatment, the country gains in many points in reduced need for welfare institutions, and it is estimated that

(1) Cheyney, *Nature and Scope of Social Work*, p. 45.



J. P. Breckenridge

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CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DU SERVICE SOCIAL

1^{re} Section

LE SERVICE SOCIAL AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

par

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Dans les pages qui suivent, on a tenté de donner un aperçu de la structure du service social aux Etats-Unis ainsi que des connexions réciproques de ses diverses branches ; c'est un travail extensif plutôt qu'intensif, de description et d'analyse plutôt que d'interprétation. Nous n'avons rien consacré de l'espace qui nous était réservé à étudier la définition du service social. On s'accorde (1) à y voir la combinaison de trois éléments : la reconnaissance de la valeur de la personnalité humaine, la bonne volonté dans le travail, et l'adoption des méthodes scientifiques. Ici nous avons essayé de passer en revue : 1° les faits marquants d'ordre social, économique et politique qui forment le fond de notre structure sociale ; 2° le service social public, ou plus exactement l'organisation de la protection sociale publique (*Public Welfare*) ; 3° les œuvres et institutions sociales privées. Les faits sociaux et économiques importants qu'il ne faut pas perdre de vue sont : 1° la grande étendue du pays et la variété des influences physiques dont il faut par conséquent tenir compte ; 2° les effets de l'immigration, et plus récemment ceux des migrations intérieures sur le caractère de la population et sur le rétrécissement de la famille ; ces effets, de même que les services sociaux agissant sur la famille et le quartier, relèvent nécessairement de la collectivité entière ; le fait que le pays est « sec », les débits de boissons étant inconnus dans diverses régions alors que d'autres parties des Etats-Unis, rebelles à la prohibition, sont encore le théâtre de violences provoquées par les infractions à la loi Volstead, auxquelles il est urgent de remédier : dans l'ensemble, cependant, le bénéfice est certain : on

(1) Cheyney, *Nature and Scope of Social Work*, p. 45.

Government's Role in Child Welfare¹

By SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

THE decade 1930-40 has witnessed very great and very significant changes in the relation of the state, the public organization and authority, to the services that attempt to improve the conditions under which children live and grow. These may be presented as: the wider development of public services in all jurisdictional areas; the assumption of new duties by the states; the development by the Federal Government of new services; and the creation of a truly national structure in which each area of governmental authority has begun to make its appropriate contribution.

The county has now been recognized as the desirable local authority; the state has taken on new responsibilities; the Federal Government has under the Social Security Act developed new services under the Security Agency recently created by the President, and enlarged powers have likewise been given the United States Children's Bureau in the field of maternal and child health, in the care of crippled children, in the development of child welfare services in rural areas, and in behalf of children

likely to become delinquent. Moreover, through the use of advisory services the Federal authority supplies technical information and consultation facilities to the states and through the state authority to the local units.

The decade was affected by two influences which substantially divided it into equal parts. These were the depression and the enactment of the Social Security Act which became effective August 14, 1935.

EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION

The depression brought the Federal Government again into positive service relationships, as had been attempted in the administration of the first Federal child labor law—an attempt cut short by a Supreme Court decision now rejected as constitutional doctrine—and in the brilliant performance under the first Maternity and Infancy Act, which, although clearly successful as a national undertaking, was allowed in 1929 to go out like a candle. Because of it, however, in 1935 those services could be revived or renewed, and in the field of maternity and infancy, the care of crippled children, special services to children in need of them, and children needing support in their own homes, there is now a structure in which, as has been said, the state and local units find their appropriate opportunity.

Among the effects of the earlier Federal service were the strengthening of the state departments of health and the development of local services in the form of county health units and also local consultation centers.

When the third White House Conference met, in 1930, the depression was beginning to make itself felt, but it was looked on as an emergency, and the de-

¹ The authorities on which reliance is placed for the statements in this article are: (1) the reports of the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, which until 1935 were published separately but since that date have been included in the reports of the Secretary of Labor; (2) the first four reports of the Social Security Board; (3) the publication of the American Public Welfare Association; (4) the reports of the third White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; (5) the text of the Social Security Act; and reference is made to certain recent state statutes. All these can be easily consulted by the interested student without specific reference. The essence of the statement without the time limits is available in Grace Abbott, *The Child and the State*, Vol. II, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938.

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CHILD WELFARE WORK.

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Southern Pioneers in Social Interpretation

I. Madeline McDowell Breckenridge

By

S. P. BRECKENRIDGE



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A Statement on the Race Relations Crisis

Good citizens agree that they want to use their wisdom to prevent repeated race riots throughout the country, to use foresight in creating the atmosphere in which no battles between races can occur.

Unfortunately, many Americans of good will think they have used all wisdom and foresight and have done their full duty when they serve on inter-racial committees that work on improving housing and recreational facilities for Negroes and decreasing job discrimination.

Necessary and important as such work is, it does not strike at the root of the problem. Neither does it convey to American Negroes the assurance of essential good faith which would sharply decrease the danger of further race riots. What would give this assurance? Bishop Francis J. Haas, former Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, writing in the August, 1943 AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, suggests an answer:

"In commenting on the (Detroit) rioting, the editor of the Michigan CHRONICLE pointed out that there was absolutely no trouble among the Negro and white families living in the same block, in some cases, next to each other. Then this editor, a Negro, added,

"You wouldn't hurt your neighbors. You know them and they know you."

"Here is a text that might well be pondered by all of us who consider ourselves responsible citizens and who have anything to do with the responsible institutions of the state, the church, business and labor. . . We must exalt the ideal of 'togetherness' in the place of separateness and division. . ."

"We must demonstrate by doing that loyal Americans, regardless of vintage, can work, live and worship peacefully and freely together. . ."

But discrimination by the dominant white community, not "togetherness," has been the almost universal pattern. This includes segregation of the Negro in the white man's thinking, which makes it almost impossible for him to treat his Negro fellow citizen as an individual on true merit. Frustration of those suffering the insult of segregation and discrimination in employment, housing, the armed forces, and in political, social, economic and religious life begets hatred and bitterness.

Negro Americans are outraged by segregation in our armed forces, where the gulf between professed war aims and their application to hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers is so great as to make a mockery of the Four Freedoms. This policy of segregation proves an insurmountable barrier to true happiness or even human decency. It torments the Negro people daily like a dagger whose point is always in the flesh. At the same time, by setting white against black in the competition for jobs a fatal handicap is raised to every effort to attain adequate economic standards and a genuinely democratic existence for the masses in the majority group.

If they are to stop fearing and hating each other, Negroes and whites must know each other. But how can they know each other so long as segregation fosters ignorance and fear in the people of both races? Therefore we call to all America:

Open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color. Only by working, playing and worshipping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred. Unite Negro and white schools, churches and other institutions so that together you may help solve the economic, social and political problems which beset all people everywhere. Only in that way can we build a world of brotherhood, with peace, liberty and justice for all.

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Clippings
Sophonista Preston Breckenridge
"Biography"

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Breckenridge, Sophonista E

Preston, 1866 -

#49

"Pioneer social worker + noted
educator." died 1948."

poor law, marriage, civil rights of women.

Social work;

HV 95

Social reform,

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(1866-1948.)

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clippings

"Breckinridge Family"

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" Reviews "

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The American Youth League

(Defenders of Democracy)

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#53

TO ERECT A TRUE MEMORIAL
TO EPITOMIZE AND APOTHE-
OSIZE THE GREAT WAR *
THAT POSTERITY MAY BENE-
FIT BY OUR SACRIFICES AND
TRAVAIL * IS A SACRED PRIVI-
LEGE THAT IS TRANSCENDENT
IN ITS IMPORTANCE * * *

Lafferty, Robert C.

For smaller
cities

KHN64

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Pamphlet
collection

THE SOCIAL ROAD AHEAD

By Clarence E. Rust